UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

BOYS' BUTTON-ON WAISTS, SHIRTS, JUNIOR AND POLO SHIRTS

(Made from Woven Fabrics)

(SECOND EDITION)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS14-39

Supersedes CS14-31

Effective Date for New Production from August 15, 1939



A RECORDED STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1939

PROMULGATION

of

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS14-39

for

BOYS' BUTTON-ON WAISTS, SHIRTS, JUNIOR AND POLO SHIRTS

(MADE FROM WOVEN FABRICS)

(Second Edition)

On April 17, 1929, a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and buyers of boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts adopted a commercial standard for the sizes of these garments. The industry subsequently accepted, and approved for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, the original standard with certain minor modifications in accordance with the revised draft dated April 19, 1930. The standard became effective for new production and clearance of existing stocks on June 1, 1931.

On October 20, 1938, the standing committee recommended, among other changes, a system of button spacings for boys' button-on waists, the elimination of boys' blouses, and the addition of boys' polo shirts. This recommendation was later approved and accepted by the industry for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, as Boys' Button-On Waists, Shirts, Junior and Polo Shirts (Second Edition), Commercial Standard CS14-39.

The standard is effective for new production from August 15, 1939

Promulgation recommended.

I. J. Fairchild, Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated.

Lyman J. Briggs,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Promulgation approved.

Harry L. Hopkins. Secretary of Commerce.

BOYS' BUTTON-ON WAISTS, SHIRTS, JUNIOR AND POLO SHIRTS

(Made from Woven Fabrics)

(Second Edition)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS14-39

GENERAL

1. Purpose.—The purpose is to provide standard methods of measurement and standard minimum measurements for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users in order to eliminate confusion resulting from a diversity of measurements and methods, and to pro-

vide a uniform basis for guaranteeing correct size.

2. Scope.—This standard covers boys' button-on waists, boys' shirts, junior and polo shirts, together with a system of button spacings

for boys' button-on waists.

3. Application.—The methods and measurements given herein shall be applicable to finished garments as delivered by the manufacturer. Due allowances over dimensions given are made for shrinkage.

STANDARD MINIMUM MEASUREMENTS

- 4. Method of measuring-General.—The garment to be measured shall be laid out without tension on a smooth, flat surface, so that creases and wrinkles will not affect the measurements. A steel tape is recommended as being more accurate than other ordinary measuring devices.
 - 5. Accuracy.—Measurements shall be taken to the nearest 1/8 inch.

BOYS' BUTTON-ON WAISTS

Method of Measuring

6. Chest is measured around buttoned-up garment at bottom of armholes. (B, fig. 1.)
7. Total length is measured from bottom of neckband down center of

back to bottom of garment. (C, fig. 1.)

8. Body length is taken from bottom of neckband down center of back to bottom of waistband. (T, fig. 1.)

9. Yoke length is measured along bottom of yoke where it joins body of garment. (Y, fig. 1.)

10. Sleeve length is measured from bottom of neckband at center of

back to the bottom of cuff. (E, fig. 1.) 11. Sleeve width is measured in a straight line from top to bottom

of armhole. (A, fig. 1.)
12. Cuff length is measured with cuff opened flat at top where it joins the sleeve. (O, fig. 1.)

13. Waist is measured around button-up garment 2 inches above waistband. (W, fig. 1.)

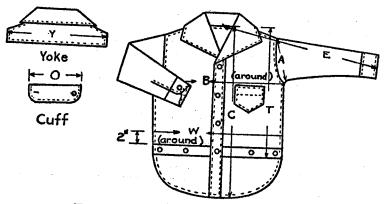


FIGURE 1.—Boys' button-on waists.

Table 1.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' button-on waists

Location			£	Size (nı	ımbers	;)		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chest around (B) Fotal length (C) Body length (T) Yoke length (Y) Sleeve length (E) Sleeve width (A) Cuff length (O) Waist 2 inches above waistband (W)	in. 28 15½ 10¼ 11¼ 18 5¾ 7¾ 26	in. 29 1614 11 11142 19 6 734 27	in. 30 17 1134 1134 20 614 734 28	in. 31 1734 1212 12 21 612 734 29	in. 32 18½ 13¼ 12¼ 22 6¾ 78¼ 30	in. 33 1914 14 1214 23 7 814 31	in. 34 20 1434 1234 24 714 812 32	in. 35 203 151 13 25 71 81 23

BOYS' SHIRTS

Method of Measuring

14. Neckband is measured from center of button around inside of neckband to far end of buttonhole. (D, fig. 2.)

15. Chest is measured around buttoned-up garment at bottom of armholes. (B, fig. 2.)

16. Total length is measured from botton of neckband down center of back to bottom of garment. (C, fig. 2.)

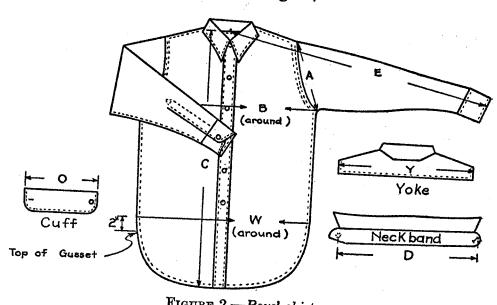


FIGURE 2.—Boys' shirts.

17. Yoke length is measured along bottom of yoke where it joins body of garment. (Y, fig. 2.)

18. Sleeve length is measured from bottom of neckband at center

of back to bottom of cuff. (E, fig. 2.)

19. Sleeve width is measured in a straight line from top to bottom of armhole. (A, fig. 2.)

20. Cuff length is measured with cuff opened flat at top where it

joins the sleeve. (O, fig. 2.)
21. Shirt waistline is measured around buttoned-up garment 2 inches above gussets. (W, fig. 2.)

Table 2.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' shirts

Location		Ne	ckban	d (inch	es)	
2000002	12	121/2	13	131/2	14	141/2
Chest around (B) Total length (C) Yoke length (Y) Sleeve length (E) Sleeve width (A) Cuff length (O) Shirt waistline, around, 2 in. above gussets (W)	in. 33 27 1434 28 812 812 33	in. 35 27 1514 29 834 812 35	in. 37 28 1534 30 9 812 37	in. 39 29 1614 31 914 9	in. 41 30 163/4 32 91/2 9 41	in. 43 31 1714 33 914 9 43

BOYS' JUNIOR SHIRTS

Method of Measuring

22. Neckband is measured from center of button around inside of neckband to far end of buttonhhole. (D, fig. 3.)

23. Chest is measured around buttoned-up garment at bottom of

armholes. (B, fig. 3.)

24. Total length is measured from bottom of neckband down center of back to bottom of garment. (C, fig. 3.)

25. Yoke length is measured along bottom of yoke where it joins

body of garment. (Y, fig. 3.)
26. Sleeve length is measured from bottom of neckband at center of back to the bottom of cuff. (E, fig. 3.)

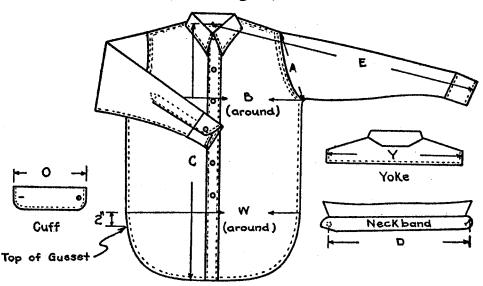


FIGURE 3.—Boys' junior shirts.

27. Sleeve width is measured in a straight line from top to bottom of armhole. (A, fig. 3.)

28. Cuff length is measured with cuff opened flat at top where it joins the sleeve. (O, fig. 3.)

29. Shirt waistline is measured around buttoned-up garment 2 inches above gussets. (W, fig. 3.)

Table 3.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' junior shirts

Location				Size	(num	bers)			
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Neckband (D) Chest around (B) Total length (C) Yoke length (Y) Sleeve length (E) Cleeve width (A) Cuff length (O) Shirt waistline, around, 2 in. above gussets (W)	in. 11 29 22 12 21 6 8 29	in. 11 30 22½ 12½ 22 6¼ 8	in. 111/2 31 23 13 23 61/2 81/2	in. 111½ 32 23½ 13½ 24 6¾ 8½ 32	in. 12 33 24 14 25 7 81/2	in. 12 34 241/2 141/2 26 71/4 81/2	in. 12½ 35 25 15 27 7½ 8½ 35	in. 12½ 36 25½ 15½ 28 7¾ 8½ 36	in. 13 37 26 16 29 8 81

BOYS' POLO SHIRTS

Method of Measuring

30. Neckband is measured from center of button around inside of neckband to far end of buttonhole. (D, fig. 4.)

31. Chest is measured around garment at bottom of the armhole.

(B, fig. 4.)

32. Total length is measured from bottom of neckband down center of back to bottom of garment. (C, fig. 4.)

33. Yoke length is measured along bottom of yoke where it joins

body of garment. (Y, fig. 4.)
34. Sleeve width is measured in a straight line from top to bottom

35. Shirt waistline is measured around garment 2 inches above gussets. (W, fig. 4.)

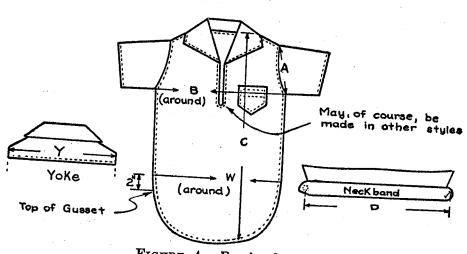


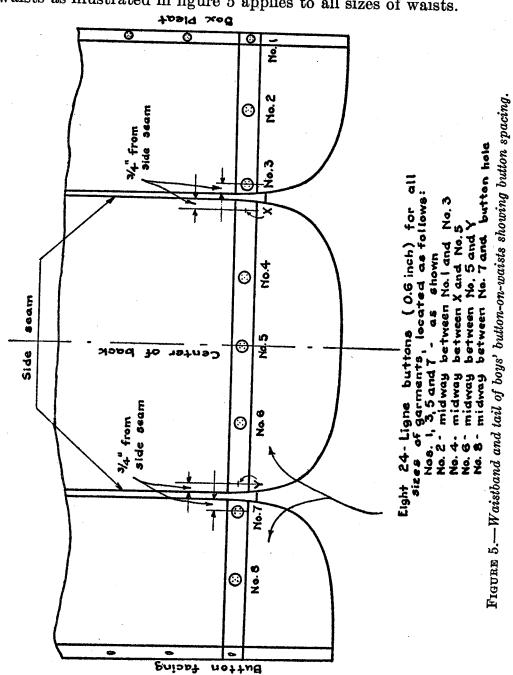
FIGURE 4.—Boys' polo shirts.

Table 4.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' polo shirts

				Size (nı	ımbers)		 ,
Location	Jun	ior clas	sificat	ions	Во	ys' clas	sificati	ions
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Neckband (D) Chest around (B) Total length (C) Yoke length (Y) Sleeve width (A) Shirt waistline, around, 2 in. above gussets (W)	in. 11 29 22 12 6 29	in. 11½ 31 23 13 6½ 31	in. 12 33 24 14 7	in. 12½ 35 25 15 7½ 35	in. 13 37 28 1534 9 37	in. 13½ 39 29 16¼ 9¼ 39	in. 14 41 30 1634 91/2	in. 14½ 43 31 17¼ 9½ 43

BUTTON SPACINGS FOR BOYS' BUTTON-ON WAISTS

36. The following system of spacing buttons on boys' button-on waists as illustrated in figure 5 applies to all sizes of waists.



37. Normally the waist measurement of a blouse is larger than the corresponding measurement of the pants intended for the same boy; therefore, the spacing between the buttonholes on the trousers should always be less than the corresponding spacing of the buttons on the blouse.

(1) Use eight 24-ligne (0.6-inch) buttons.

- (2) Place button No. 1 on box pleat of front center of waist. Fig-
- (3) Place buttons No. 3 and No. 7 three-fourths inch in front of side seams.
- (4) Place button No. 2 midway between buttons No. 1 and No. 3. Similarly, place No. 8 midway between No. 7 and buttonhole for No. 1.

(5) Place button No. 5 in center of back.

(6) Place button No. 4 midway between button No. 5 and a point X three-fourths inch back of right side seam. Similarly, place No. 6 midway between No. 5 and Y.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from August 15, 1939.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following comprises the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

CHARLES E. OATHOUT (chairman), Kaynee Co., 6925 Aetna Road, Cleveland,

M. E. Rowan, Elder Manufacturing Co., 13th and Lucas Streets, St. Louis, Mo. RANDALL BUCKINGHAM, Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

R. Young, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

G. D. GROSNER, 1325 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., Representing National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers.

C. H. CECIL, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. RUTH O'BRIEN, Division of Textiles and Clothing, Bureau of Home Economics,

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A. F. Allison, International Association of Garment Manufacturers, 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Frieda W. McFarland, University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Representing American Home Economics Association.

Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, 1006 Cook Tower, Lima, Ohio, Representing General Federation of Women's Clubs.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

Pursuant to a request from the National Boys' Blouse and Shirt Manufacturers Association, a division of the International Garment Manufacturers Association, a general conference of producers, distributors, and buyers was held on April 17, 1929, at Washington, D. C., to consider the establishment of a commercial standard covering minimum measurements of boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.

There was considerable discussion regarding the question of shrinkage of the various materials from which boys' blouses, waists, and shirts are made, and it was the general consensus that the conference should not attempt to settle the amount of shrinkage allowed on finished garments. However, it was voted to add a general statement to read as follows: "Due allowances over dimensions given are made for shrinkage."

During the conference, attention was called to one important point that had not been covered, namely, the number and location of buttons on the waistband of boys' button-on waists. It was voted that the subject be studied and a definite recommendation developed.

The commercial standard, CS14-31, became effective for new production and clearance of existing stocks on January 1, 1931.

FIRST REVISION

On October 20, 1938, the standing committee recommended, among other changes, a system of button spacings for boys' button-on waists, the elimination of boys' blouses, and the addition of boys' polo shirts.

In order to make the standard as practicable and consistent as possible, minor changes were made in some of the measurements for each type of garment. The final draft, however, had the approval of the standing committee before it was sent to the manufacturers, distributors, and users for written acceptance on November 10, 1938.

The recommended revision was subsequently approved by a majority of those directly concerned and the success of the project was announced on May 15, 1939. The standard, CS14-39, is effective for new production from August 15, 1939.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

This sheet properly fill of your organization as a	led in, signed, and returned will provid an acceptor of this commercial standar	le for the recording
Division of Trade St. National Bureau of St. Washington, D. C. Gentlemen: Having considered we accept the Compractice in the	Date andards, Standards, the statements on the reverse si mercial Standard CS14-39 as o	da of this shoot
Production ¹	Distribution ¹	Use ¹
we will assist in	aists, shirts, junior and polo shirt securing general recognition and standing committee to effect re sary.	d use and will
Signature of individu	al officer	
	······································	
(K	indly typewrite or print the following lines)	
Name and title of abo	ove officer	
Company		
	(Fill in exactly as it should be listed in pamph	let)
Street address		

Cut on this line

City and State

¹ Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. Please file separate acceptances for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval, the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in

connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. Enforcement.—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of the industry. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the industry as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. The acceptor's responsibility.—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, dis-

tribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. The Department's responsibility.—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all branches of the industry together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. Announcement and promulgation.—When the standard has been endorsed by companies representing a satisfactory majority of production, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee of the industry or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is

reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted these classifications and garment measurements as their standard of practice in the production, distribution, and use of boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and polo shirts. Such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard nor that producers so listed guarantee all of their products to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, specific evidence of conformity should be obtained where required.

ASSOCIATIONS

Independent Wholesale Dry Goods As- New York, Associated Dry Goods sociation, Inc., New York, N. Y. International Association of Garment Manufacturers, New York, N. Y. National Council of Women, Boston, Mass. (In principle.) National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.

Corporation of, New York, N. Y. North Dakota Retail Merchants Association, Fargo, N. Dak. Sacramento, Retail Merchants Association of, Sacramento, Calif. (In principle.)

FIRMS

Ayres & Co., L. S., Indianapolis, Ind. Ball & Giles, Inc., Troy, N. Y. Belvidere Garment Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Bernstein & Sons Shirt Corporation, New York, N. Y. Bon Marche, The, Seattle, Wash. Boston Store, Delaware, Ohio. Boston Store (The Herzfeld Phillipson Co.), Milwaukee, Wis.
Bowen & Co., C. O., Pomona, Calif.
Braun & Co., D., Milwaukee, Wis.
Brown Co., John A., Oklahoma City, Brown Durrell Co., New York, N. Y. Brown Manufacturing Co., C. P., Des Moines, Iowa. Browning King & Co., Omaha, Nebr.
Brunschwig & Co., Felix, El Paso, Tex.
Burdines, Inc., Miami, Fla.
Cherry's Sons, Robert, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill. Cohen Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla. Commercial Trading Co., Boston, Mass. Congress Shirt Co., Boston, Mass. Consumers Testing Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Coshocton Manufacturing Co., The, Coshocton, Ohio. Cowan & Hunt, Inc., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Anderson-Newcomb Co., Huntington, W. | Crown Overall Manufacturing Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio. Darsey & Co., George E., Grapeland, Deidrick Shirt & Collar, Kent, Ohio. Elder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Emery, Bird, Thayer Co., Kansas City, Mo. Fallis Brothers, Ontario, Calif. Gable Co., The Wm. F., Altoona, Pa. Gamble-Desmond Co., The, New Haven, Conn. Gertz, Inc., B., Jamaica, N. Y. Goldstein-Migel Co., The, Waco, Tex. Goldstone Brothers, Petaluma, Calif. Grant, Inc., Gail G., Painesville, Ohio. Grant Co., W. T., New York, N. Y. Grosner of Washington, Washington, D. C. Hager & Brother, Inc., Lancaster, Pa. Harris Stores Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Harvard Bazar, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Hatch Textile Research, Inc., New York, N. Y. Hecht Co., The, Washington, D. C. Heironimus Co., Inc., S. W., Roanoke, Henderson-Hoyt Co., The, Oshkosh, Wis. Hengerer Co., Wm., Buffalo, N. Y. Hirsch, Weis Manufacturing Co., Port-land, Oreg. Holman, Louis C., New York, N. Y.

Kann Sons Co., S., Washington, D. C. Kaynee Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio. Keller's Department Store, Liberty, N. Y. King's, Inc., Johnson City, Tenn. Kurtz, David, New York, N. Y. Leeds, College of Technology, Clothing Trades Department, Leeds, Yorkshire, England. (In principle.) London's, Attleboro, Mass. Lord & Taylor, New York, N. Y. Lubell Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y. Lumbermen's Mercantile Co., The, Shelton, Wash. Malley Co., Edw., New Haven, Conn. Mansbach Brothers, Norfolk, Va. Marston Co., The, San Diego, Calif. Marting Brothers Co., The, Portsmouth, Maryland, University of, College Park, Md. Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond, Va. Minnesota, University of, Division of Home Economics, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. (In principle.) Monarch Wash Suit Co., New Bedford, Mass. Moore Co., Harry C., Nevada, Mo. National Bellas Hess, Inc., New York, N. Y. Neel Co., Jos. N., Macon, Ga. New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. principle.) New Utica, The, Des Moines, Iowa. O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Parents' Magazine, The, New York,
N. Y. (In principle.) Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass. Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. (In principle.) Pfeifer Brothers, Little Rock, Ark. Pullar, Robert Taft, New York, N. Y. Rice-Stix, St. Louis, Mo.

Rike Kumler Co., The, Dayton, Ohio Robinson Co., J. W., Los Angeles, Calif. Rumbaugh MacLain, Inc., Everett Wash. Sage Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn. San Souci Co., J. O., Providence, R. I. Savada Brothers, New York, N. Y. Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sexton Manufacturing Co., Fairfield, Ill.
Sheffield Mills, The, New York, N. Y.
Shrage & Pines, New York, N. Y. Silverstein's, New Orleans, La. Sisson Brothers-Welden Co., Bingham ton, N. Y.
Snell, Inc., Foster D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Solis, Entrialgo & Co. ("El Encanto"
Department Store), Havana, Cuba. Stampfer Co., J. F., Dubuque, Iowa. Stearns Co., R. H., Boston, Mass. Stern Brothers, New York, N. Y. Strouse-Baer Co., The, Baltimore, Md. Strouss-Hirshberg Co., The, Youngstown, Ohio. Sturn Shirt Co., Clifton, N. J. Valley Dry Goods Co., The, Vicksburg, Miss. Van Straaten's, Durham, N. C. Walker Stetson Co., Boston, Mass. Warren, Chamber of Commerce of, Warren, Ohio. (In principle.) Wasson Co., H. P., Indianapolis, Ind. Wieboldt Stores, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Wilderman's Boys Shop, Tampa, Fla. Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C. Younker Brothers, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa. Zahn Dry Goods Co., Racine, Wis.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

War Department, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

COMMISSION	L STANDARDS
CS No. Item 0-39. Commercial standards and their value to business (second edition). 1-32. Clinical thermometers (second edition). 2-30. Mopsticks. 3-38. Stoddard solvent (second edition). 4-29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures 5-29. Steel pipe nipples. 6-31. Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). 7-29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions. 8-33. Gage blanks (second edition). 9-33. Builders' template hardware (second edition). 10-29. Brass pipe nipples. 11-29. Regain of mercerized cotton yarns. 12-38. Fuel oils (fourth edition). 13-39. Dress patterns (second edition). 14-39. Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and polo shirts (made from woven fabrics) (second edition). 15-29. Men's pajamas. 16-29. Wallpaper. 17-32. Diamond core drill fittings (second edition).	20-36. Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (second edition). 21-39. Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stop-cocks, and stoppers (fourth edition). 22-30. Builders' hardware (nontemplate). 23-30. Feldspar. 24-30. Standard screw threads. 25-30. Special screw threads. 26-30 Aromatic red cedar closet lining. 27-36. Mirrors (second edition). 28-31. Staple seats for water-closet bowls. 30-31. Colors for sanitary ware. 31-38. Wood shingles (fourth edition).

CS No. Item 40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves. 41-32. Surgeons' latex gloves. 42-35. Fiber insulating board (second edition). 43-32. Grading of sulphonated oils. 44-32. Apple wraps. 45-38. Douglas fir plywood (domestic grades) (third edition). 46-36. Hosiery lengths and sizes (second edition). 47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases. 48-34. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type). 49-34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes. 50-34. Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes. 51-35. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold. 52-35. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze). 53-35. Colors and finishes for cast stone. 54-35. Mattresses for hospitals. 55-36. Mattresses for institutions.	(second edition). 60-36. Hardwood dimension lumber. 61-37. Wood-slat venetian blinds. 62-38. Colors for kitchen accessories. 63-38. Colors for bathroom accessories. 64-37. Walnut veneers. 65-38. Wool and part-wool fabrics. 66-38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum. 67-38. Marking articles made of karat gold. 68-38. Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant. 69-38. Pine oil disinfectant.
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Notice.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice in their industry, may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.